

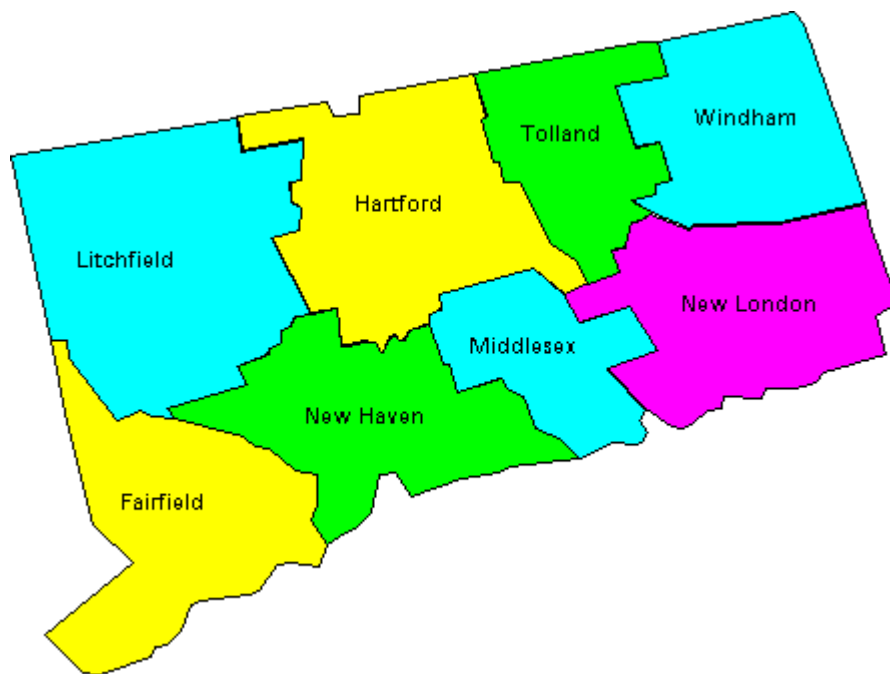
Office of National Drug Control Policy

Drug Policy Information Clearinghouse

State of Connecticut

Profile of Drug Indicators

May 1999



ONDCP Drug Policy Information Clearinghouse staff compiled this profile by using the most recent data available from open sources. The data presented are as accurate as the sources from which they were drawn. The information contained in this profile should not be used to rank or compare States or jurisdictions, due to differences in data collection and reporting methods.

Connecticut

The following profile contains information on demographics, political figures, funding, programs, crime, drug use, drug trafficking, and enforcement statistics.

Demographics¹

The Connecticut Department of Public Health estimated the population in 1996 to be 3,274,238.²

| | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|
| 1990 Total Population: ³ | 3,287,116 |
| Race/Ethnicity, 1990 | |
| White: | 2,859,353 |
| Black: | 274,269 |
| American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut: | 6,654 |
| Asian or Pacific Islander: | 50,698 |
| Other: | 96,142 |
| Hispanic (any race): | 213,116 |
| Population per square mile: | 6,531 |

Geography⁴

Connecticut is New England's second smallest and southernmost state. Its 5,009 square mile are bordered by New York State on the west, Rhode Island on the east, Massachusetts on the north and by Long Island sound on the south. Connecticut contains 8 counties, 169 towns, 21 cities, and 9 boroughs.

Politics⁵

- U.S. Senators:
 Christopher J. Dodd (D)
 Joseph I. Lieberman (D)
- U.S. Representatives:
 Sam Gejdenson (D)
 Rosa L. DeLauro (D)
 Christopher Shays (R)
 James H. Maloney (D)
 Nancy L. Johnson (R)
- Governor: The Honorable John G. Rowland (R)
- Attorney General: Richard Blumenthal

Programs/Initiatives

- The Capital Area Substance Abuse Council, Inc., in Avon, Connecticut, was a 1998 Drug Free Communities Support Program recipient. The Council aims to reduce alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs through community education and mobilization, public awareness, and advocacy. The Council serves 16 towns, including Hartford and its suburbs. The Subcommittee on Schools is seeking to: 1) Prevent relapse

among the high school students recovering from addictions; 2) Reduce inhalant abuse; and 3) Reduce the risk of youth drug use in North Hartford.⁶

- According to the Connecticut Office of Policy Management the general budget for FY 1999 is 10,117,000 and the proposed FY 2000 budget is 10,542,100; this is a 4.2% increase.⁷
- The Connecticut Office of Policy and Management intends to use FY 1998 funds to continue support of residential drug treatment in three State correctional facilities. In order to expand existing services, seven staff positions will be added at three sites. These funds will also apply to the expansion of halfway house residential drug treatment capacity from 15 to 23 beds. Halfway house programming will be from 6 to 12 months.
- Connecticut's Safe Neighborhoods Program.⁸

| | <u>Police Officers and Crime Prevention</u> | | |
|-----------------------|---|--------------|-------------|
| | \$ P.O.'s | \$ Crm. Prv. | Total |
| 1997-1998 Budget Year | \$4,830,000 | \$381,000 | \$5,211,000 |
| 1998-1999 Budget Year | \$3,250,000 | \$381,000 | \$3,631,000 |

- A major program supported through the Edward Byrne Memorial Program includes juvenile justice centers in major population areas bringing together various services which are available for juvenile offenders in an area and affords a case management approach to meeting offenders' needs.⁹

*Treatment Programs*¹⁰

- SAPT Block Grant funds support treatment and rehabilitation programs that utilize four main strategies:

Methadone maintenance and ambulatory drug detox.

Residential detoxification.

Alcohol and drug residential rehabilitation.

Alcohol and drug outpatient.

The objectives of these strategies are to reduce the negative consequences associated with alcohol and other drug abuse by: (1) increasing the number of individuals seeking care; increasing the participation of family and significant others in treatment; and reducing alcohol and other drug abusing behavior through a system which is clinically effective and responsive to the individual's need.

| Program* | 1997 | 1998 |
|---|-------------|-------------|
| Ambulatory Detoxification | | |
| # of clients managed for withdrawal | 1,115 | 1,105 |
| % of clients meeting treatment goals at discharge | 68% | 74% |
| # of clients in treatment on last day of year | 106 | 116 |

| Alcohol and Drug Outpatient Services | | |
|--|--------|--------|
| # of clients served | 12,422 | 11,432 |
| % of clients meeting treatment goals at discharge | 60% | 58% |
| # of clients in treatment on last day of year | 3,422 | 4,023 |
| Alcohol and Drug Residential Rehabilitation | | |
| # of clients served | 6,366 | 6,383 |
| % of clients meeting treatment goals at discharge | 72% | 71% |
| # of clients in treatment on last day of year | 1,037 | 1,126 |

*Program statistics represent all clients served in DMHAS funded and operated programs of which SAPT dollars represent a portion.

- Block Grant funding supported the implementation of the Connecticut Model for Substance Abusing Women & Their Children and in particular a Case Management Initiative. The primary goals of this program are: to maximize access to the women's specialty programs; and to establish protocols that link critical pathways supporting women's ability to enter and participate in treatment. This is accomplished by assigning a Case Management Consultant in each region for the women's specialty programs.

New Initiatives¹¹

- **Hispanic/Latino Outreach Initiative:** SAPT Block Grant funds were allocated to ensure that the under representation of the Hispanic/Latino population in prevention and treatment services is addressed.
- **Senior Outreach Initiative:** SAPT Block Grant funds were allocated to identify persons, 60 years or older, who are at risk of having substance abuse problems. The programs is also designed to raise awareness of substance abuse programs appropriate to the population's need, and reducing the stigma surrounding alcohol and drug abuse within the senior population.
- **Women's Case Management:** SAPT Block Grant funds were allocated to maximize access and utilization of the women's specialty programs and to develop protocols that enable service systems to communicate and coordinated with each other in the best interest of the client and their family.
- **Dual Diagnosis Methadone Program:** This initiative was a targeted priority in FY 1998. SAPT Block Grant funding was allocated to three programs in the State to develop screening instruments to identify clients with co-occurring substance abuse and mental health disorders.
- **Health Care Outreach:** In FY 1998, DMHAS funded three programs targeted at early identification of those who may have a substance use problem. The purpose of the program is to increase both identification of clients in the health care system who are in need of substance abuse treatment, as well as their successful referral to the appropriate level of substance abuse care.

Target Population¹²

- According to DMHAS' 1995 *Treatment Needs Assessment and Synthetic Estimates*, there are approximately 224,000 individuals whose patterns of alcohol and other drug use indicate the possible need for treatment.

- FFY 1997/1998 Program Accomplishments

SAPT Block Grant funded treatment and rehabilitation services; program measures.

| Program | 1997 | 1998 |
|---|-------------|-------------|
| Totals | | |
| # of DMHAS funded & funded clinics | 175 | 173 |
| # of Block Grant funded clinics | 128 | 128 |
| # of client treatment episodes | 38,211 | 39,389 |
| # of clients (unduplicated count) | 24,897 | 24,909 |
| # of clients in treatment on last day of year | 8,882 | 10,290 |
| Methadone Maintenance | | |
| # of clients treated | 5,414 | 6,314 |
| % of clients meeting treatment goals at discharge | 35% | 39% |
| # of clients in treatment on last day of year | 4,105 | 4,817 |
| Residential Detoxification | | |
| # of clients managed for withdrawal | 12,854 | 14,155 |
| % of clients meeting treatment goals at discharge | 72% | 74% |
| # of clients in treatment on last day of year | 212 | 208 |

Crime and Drug-Related Crime¹³

Index Offenses Known to Connecticut Law Enforcement Agencies, 1995-1997

| Offense | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 |
|--------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Murder | 150 | 158 | 124 |
| Rape | 773 | 755 | 740 |
| Robbery | 5,326 | 5,553 | 4,999 |
| Aggravated Assault | 6,962 | 7,012 | 6,918 |
| Total Violent Offenses | 13,211 | 13,478 | 12,781 |
| Burglary | 29,094 | 27,574 | 24,143 |
| Larceny | 87,141 | 81,331 | 78,821 |
| Motor Vehicle Theft | 17,661 | 16,023 | 14,541 |
| Total Property Offenses | 133,896 | 124,928 | 117,505 |
| Index Crime Total | 147,107 | 138,406 | 130,286 |

Drug Arrests, 1997¹⁴

| | Total all classes | Drug abuse violations |
|----------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| Under 18 | 31,059 | 2,345 |
| Total all ages | 181,010 | 13,024 |

Drugs

Pulse Check, January – June 1998¹⁵

Bridgeport, CT

| Reporting Of Drug Type | Use | Who's Using | Prevalent Method of Use | Drugs in Comb. | Who's Selling | Price/Purity | Other |
|-------------------------------|----------------------|---|---------------------------------|---------------------------|--|--|--------------------------------------|
| Ethnographers Heroin | Stable at high level | 30% each for blacks, whites, and Hispanics; 65% males; older 30-40+ years; increased snorting by 16-10 year old group | Snorting; Injecting | Crack; cocaine Alcohol | Gangs; 15-25 year olds; use of beepers | \$10/bag; purity is high | |
| Law Enforcement Heroin | Increase | Mostly males; all ethnicity's; prostitutes | Mostly snorting, less injecting | | Mostly minorities, all in inner city | \$10 units; 28-30% pure ("p-dope") | Typically purchased between 6-8 a.m. |
| Ethnographers Cocaine/Crack | Stable | 60% black, 40% Hispanic; equally males and females; 20-29 years | Snorting | Some alcohol or marijuana | Mostly males, 15-25 years at street level; Older (25+) using beepers | \$10/bag; high purity | |
| Law Enforcement Cocaine/Crack | | All ethnicity's, ages, both males and females | Smoking; Snorting | | Minorities on the street; Jamaicans beginning to sell | Powder: \$10 units; Crack: \$5/1/10 gram | |
| Ethnographers Marijuana | Increase | Increase incidence among all cultures, socioeconomic groups, ages | | Alcohol; Cocaine (some) | 15-25 year olds at street level; don't usually sell other drugs | \$10/bag; good quality | |
| Law Enforcement Marijuana | Increase | Wide range in age, ethnicity's, both males and females | | Formaldehyde | Jamaican gangs ('posses') | \$5/small package (less than 1 gram) | |

- Drug and violent crime in Connecticut nearly doubled between 1985 and 1990.¹⁶
- After a brief decline in 1990, drug arrests are again at record levels. This rise is being driven by juveniles (age 15 and under) with a 42% increase in arrests for 1995.¹⁷
- Connecticut law defines "juveniles" as age 15 or younger. After declining for several years, juvenile drug offenses have risen 156% since 1992. Juvenile drug crime arrests increased 44.5% in the year of 1995, compared to only 7.1% for adults.¹⁸
- Connecticut's three largest cities, Bridgeport, Hartford, and New Haven have 12.1% of the state's population, yet their share of the state's adult crime has remained 27% of all arrests, and 37% of drug arrests. Juvenile crime accounts for over half of all state juvenile arrests for serious and drugs offenses.¹⁹

- Drug Crime Arrests for Adults (age 16 and up)*²⁰

| Year | Number of Arrests | % Increase |
|------|-------------------|------------|
| 1992 | 17,005 | 7.6% |
| 1993 | 18,277 | 7.5% |
| 1994 | 19,982 | 9.3% |

| | | |
|------|--------|------|
| 1995 | 21,408 | 7.3% |
| 1996 | 21,070 | 1.6% |

* In Connecticut, ages 16 or older are treated as adults for criminal justice purposes.

• Drug Crime Arrests for Youthful Offenders and Young Adults²¹

| Year | 16 - 17 Year Olds | 18 - 21 Year Olds |
|------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1992 | 1,311 | 3,465 |
| 1993 | 1,669 | 3,870 |
| 1994 | 2,208 | 4,491 |
| 1995 | 2,414 | 4,588 |
| 1996 | 2,553 | 4,695 |

Juveniles²²

Initiating behaviors of high school students.

| Connecticut | Tried marijuana before age 13 | | | Tried cocaine before age 13* | | |
|-------------|-------------------------------|------|------------|------------------------------|------|------------|
| 1997 | Female | Male | Total | Female | Male | Total |
| | 5.7 | 9.6 | 7.7 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 1.0 |

*Including powder, "crack," or "freebase" forms of cocaine.

High school students' reports of illicit drug use.

| Connecticut | Lifetime marijuana use* | | | Current marijuana use | | | Marijuana use on school property** | | |
|-------------|-------------------------|------|-------------|-----------------------|------|-------------|------------------------------------|------|------------|
| 1997 | Female | Male | Total | Female | Male | Total | Female | Male | Total |
| | 42.6 | 46.9 | 44.9 | 24.0 | 27.5 | 25.8 | 5.5 | 10.2 | 7.9 |

*Ever used marijuana.

**During the 12 months preceding the survey.

High school students' reports of illicit drug use.

| Connecticut | Lifetime cocaine use* | | | Current cocaine use¶ | | | Lifetime "crack" or "freebase" use§ | | |
|-------------|-----------------------|------|------------|----------------------|------|------------|-------------------------------------|------|------------|
| 1997 | Female | Male | Total | Female | Male | Total | Female | Male | Total |
| | 4.3 | 6.4 | 5.3 | 1.9 | 3.3 | 2.6 | 3.0 | 3.9 | 3.4 |

*Ever tried any form of cocaine, including powder, "crack," and "freebase."

¶Used cocaine one or more times during the 30 days preceding the survey.

§Ever used "crack" or "freebase."

High school students' reports of illicit drug use.

| Connecticut | Lifetime illegal steroid use | | | Lifetime Injected drug use | | | Sniffed or inhaled intoxicating substances | | |
|-------------|------------------------------|------|------------|----------------------------|------|-------|--|------|-------------|
| 1997 | Female | Male | Total | Female | Male | Total | Female | Male | Total |
| | 2.1 | 3.6 | 2.8 | 1.1 | 1.9 | 1.5 | 18.4 | 20.0 | 19.1 |

Trafficking and Seizures

- Number of marijuana plants eradicated and seized, arrests, and weapons and assets seized.²³

| Arkansas | | 1997 |
|--------------------|---|-------------|
| Outdoor Operations | Plots eradicated | 34 |
| | Cultivated plants eradicated ^a | 1,920 |
| | Ditchweed eradicated ^b | 0 |
| Indoor Operations | Grows seized | 6 |
| | Plants eradicated | 25 |
| | Total plants eradicated | 1,945 |
| | Number of arrests | 18 |
| | Number of weapons seized | 0 |
| | Value of assets seized | 30,987 |

^aMay include tended ditchweed; see footnote b.

^bDitchweed is a type of marijuana that grows wild.

Drug Seizures by the Statewide Narcotics Task Force, 1997-98^{24*}

| Drug | Weight (kg) | Street Value |
|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| Cocaine | 29.41 | \$ 6,674,555 |
| Heroin | 1.33 | 1,034,838 |
| Marijuana | 1,649.16 | 10,706,555 |
| Crack/Cocaine | 5.94 | 1,070,035 |
| Pills | 1.59 | 4,671 |
| Other | -- | 37,510 |
| TOTAL | 1,687.43 | \$19,528,164 |
| Total (FY 1994/95) | -- | \$113,270,219 |
| Total (FY 1993/94) | -- | 25,220,818 |

*Includes data from East, North Central, South Central, Northwest and Southwest field offices. State of Connecticut.

- Assets Seized and Forfeited in Connecticut as of October 26, 1998²⁵

| Year | Cash Seized | Cash Forfeited |
|-------------|--------------------|-----------------------|
| 1993 | \$ 1,307,486 | \$ 919,439 |
| 1994 | 1,495,018 | 1,022,931 |
| 1995 | 1,391,189 | 950,469 |
| 1996 | 1,560,464 | 932,423 |
| 1997 | 2,783,474 | 970,255 |
| 1998 | 1,111,651 | 321,546 |

- Drug Asset Forfeiture Cases as of October 26, 1998²⁶

| Years | Cases |
|--------------|--------------|
| 1993 | 860 |
| 1994 | 974 |

| | |
|-------------|------------|
| 1995 | 965 |
| 1996 | 984 |
| 1997 | 1,092 |
| 1998 | 897 |

- Dollar Values Per Case as of October 26, 1998²⁷

| Years | Average Dollar Value | Median Dollar Value |
|-------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| 1993 | \$1520 | \$ 600 |
| 1994 | 1,535 | 585 |
| 1995 | 1,442 | 1,456 |
| 1996 | 1,586 | 395 |
| 1997 | 2,549 | 411 |
| 1998 | 1,239 | 428 |

Enforcement²⁸

| Connecticut | Number of law enforcement employees, 1997 | | | | |
|----------------------|---|----------|--------|-----------|--------|
| | TOTAL | Officers | | Civilians | |
| | | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| State Police | 1,441 | 901 | 66 | 220 | 254 |
| Other state agencies | 24 | 22 | 2 | -- | -- |

Courts²⁹

Distribution of sentenced offenders by drug type*, FY 1997

| | United States | | Connecticut | |
|---------------------------|---------------|------------|-------------|------------|
| | Number | Percentage | Number | Percentage |
| Powder Cocaine | 4,730 | 25.2% | 55 | 56.7% |
| Crack Cocaine | 4,567 | 24.4% | 28 | 28.8% |
| Heroin | 1,818 | 9.7% | 12 | 12.3% |
| Marijuana | 5,146 | 27.5% | 1 | 1% |
| Methamphetamine | 1,926 | 10.2% | -- | -- |
| Other | 521 | 2.7% | 1 | 1% |
| Total Sentenced for Drugs | -- | 38.7% | -- | 31.4% |

* Of the 17,261 drug cases (including trafficking, use of a communication facility, and simple possession), nine cases with missing drug type were excluded from the bar chart.

Corrections

- Prisoners Under State and Federal Correctional Authority³⁰

| | Advance 1997 | 1996 | 1995 | Percent change '96-'97 |
|--------------|--------------|-----------|-----------|------------------------|
| U.S. Total | 1,182,169 | 1,183,368 | 1,126,293 | 5.2% |
| Connecticut* | 15,007 | 17,851 | 14,801 | 3.8 |

*Prisons and jails form one integrated system. NPS data include jail and prison populations. Jurisdiction data are reported for the first time. Comparisons to past counts are inapplicable.

- A goal of the Connecticut Department of Corrections is to complete random drug tests for 5 percent of the institutional population per month. Every parolee under the Board of Parole supervision is subject to random urinalysis testing at least once every 3 months.³¹

2,251 inmates in drug treatment programs on January 1, 1997

20 drug dogs used in Connecticut prisons.

- The number of juvenile delinquents confined in State facilities rose 81.2% between 1985 and 1995.
- According to the Connecticut Department of Corrections, the Daily per inmate cost for FY 96-97 was \$70.49.³²
- Staff equaled 6,971 for 19 facilities.³³
- As of July 1, 1997 the incarcerated population totaled 15,588; 14,430 were men and 1,158 were women.³⁴

Black: 7,225
White: 4,140
Hispanic: 4,132
Other: 91

- Connecticut Inmates Incarcerated for Drug Related Offenses, March 31, 1998³⁵

| Offense | # Inmates |
|---|--------------|
| Illegal manufacture, distribution, or sale of hallucinogen or narcotics | 2,754 |
| Illegal possession narcotics | 1,051 |
| Operating motor vehicle under influence of liquor or drugs (DWI) | 139 |
| Operating with suspended license for DWI | 56 |
| Drug paraphernalia in drug factory | 21 |
| Misrepresentation of controlled substance | 14 |
| Illegal possession near school | 9 |
| Drug paraphernalia, prohibited acts | 6 |
| Illegal sale by non-drug dependent person | 5 |
| Illegally obtaining drugs | 1 |
| Manufacture of sale of restricted Substance | 1 |
| Drug related | 1 |
| Prohibited Acts | 1 |
| TOTAL | 4,059 |

These Inmates made up about 25% of the 15,907 inmates imprisoned on that date.

Treatment³⁶

- Connecticut's percentage of AIDS cases attributable to injecting drug use (IDU) is twice the national rate. The department of Public Health (DPH) reports that, as of March 1998, 50% of the state's AIDS cases are a result of IDU.
- According to the 1995 Adult Household Survey conducted by the University of Connecticut Health Center, over 14% of the adult population (18 and over) have a lifetime substance use disorder (alcohol and illicit drugs) while close to 10% currently are diagnosed with a disorder.

- Based on a national model (*Substance Abuse: The Nation's Number One Health Problem - Key Indicators for Policy*, Institute for Health Policy, Brandeis University, 1993) and accounting for inflation, Connecticut's costs for drug abuse are estimated to be \$1.74 billion for drug abuse related consequences. The total alcohol and other drug abuse costs for residents of Connecticut is estimated to be over \$5 billion annually or approximately \$1,145 per each man, woman and child in Connecticut.
- Reporting characteristics, October 1, 1996³⁷

| | All Treatment Facilities | | | Private Funding Only | | | Non-Responding Facilities | |
|--------------------|--------------------------|---------------|----------------------|----------------------|------------|----------------------|---------------------------|-------------|
| | Facilities | Clients | Clients per Facility | Facilities | Clients | Clients per Facility | Number | Percent |
| Total | 10,641 | 940,141 | 88.4 | 1,660 | 123,928 | 74.7 | 1,693 | 13.7 |
| Connecticut | 170 | 12,142 | 71.4 | 5 | 350 | 70.0 | 34 | 16.7 |

- One-day census of clients in treatment, October 1996³⁸

| | Clients Treated For: | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|--------------|--------------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|
| | Total Clients | | Alcohol Abuse Only | | Drug Abuse Only | | Both Problems | |
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Total | 940,141 | 100.0 | 261,977 | 27.9 | 273,232 | 29.1 | 404,932 | 43.1 |
| Connecticut | 12,142 | 100.0 | 1,857 | 15.3 | 5,332 | 43.9 | 4,954 | 40.8 |

¹ U.S. Census Bureau Web site: <http://www.census.gov>

² Ibid.

³ U.S. Census Bureau Web site: <http://www.census.gov>

⁴ State of Connecticut Web site: <http://www.state.ct.us/>

⁵ State of Connecticut Web site: <http://www.state.ct.us/>

⁶ Drug-Free Communities Support Program, ONDCP Web site: <http://www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov/>

⁷ State of Connecticut, Office of Policy Management, Budget Division.

⁸ Ibid.

⁹ State of Connecticut, Office of Policy Management, Federal Drug Control and System Improvement Grant Program: Statewide Strategy July 1, 1999 – June 30, 2000, 1999.

¹⁰ Connecticut Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services, *Alcohol and Drug Policy Council (ADPC) Statewide Plan*.

¹¹ Ibid.

¹² Ibid.

¹³ U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigations, Uniform Crime Reports, *Crime in the United States, 1997*, November 1998.

¹⁴ U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigations, Uniform Crime Reports, *Crime in the United States, 1997*, November 1998.

¹⁵ Executive Office of the President, Office of National Drug Control Policy, *Pulse Check; Trends in Drug Abuse January-June 1998*, Winter 1998.

¹⁶ State of Connecticut, Office of Policy Management, Federal Drug Control and System Improvement Grant Program: Statewide Strategy July 1, 1999 – June 30, 2000, 1999.

¹⁷ Ibid.

¹⁸ Ibid.

¹⁹ Ibid.

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- ²⁰ Ibid.
- ²¹ Ibid.
- ²² U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, *Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance — United States, 1997*, August 1998.
- ²³ U.S. Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration, *Domestic Cannabis Eradication/Suppression Program*, 1997.
- ²⁴ Connecticut Statewide Narcotics Task Force. *Annual Report, 1994-1998*.
- ²⁵ Connecticut General Assembly, Office of Legislative Research., Criminal Justice Drug Asset Forfeiture Unit.
- ²⁶ Ibid.
- ²⁷ Ibid.
- ²⁸ U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigations, Uniform Crime Reports, *Crime in the United States, 1997*, November 1998.
- ²⁹ U.S. Sentencing Commission, 1997 Datafile, OPAFY97.
- ³⁰ U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. *Prisoners in 1997*, August 1998.
- ³¹ U.S. Department of Justice, Corrections Program Office, *State Efforts to Reduce Substance Abuse Among Offenders*, October 1998.
- ³² State of Connecticut Web site: <http://www.state.ct.us/>
- ³³ Ibid.
- ³⁴ Ibid.
- ³⁵ Connecticut General Assembly, Office of Legislative Research, Criminal Justice Drug Asset Forfeiture Unit.
- ³⁶ Connecticut Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services, *Alcohol and Drug Policy Council (ADPC) Statewide Plan*.
- ³⁷ Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *Uniform Facility Data Set (UFDS): Data for 1996 and 1980-1996*, December 1997.
- ³⁸ Ibid.

This State Profile was prepared by the ONDCP Drug Policy Information Clearinghouse. The Clearinghouse is funded by the White House Office of National Drug Control Policy and is a component of the [National Criminal Justice Reference Service](#) For further information concerning the contents of this profile or other drug policy issues contact:

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